

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 52. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS S. SMITH.  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms, the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,  
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-*tf* Lexington, April 17, 1812

### For Sale.

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-*tf* Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

### Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-*tf*

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER

Nov. 3, 1812.

### Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street, formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

&c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-*tf* Lexington, July 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

## SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

## Wilson's Gramar.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

## Rees's Cyclopaedia.

THE first & second parts of the 19th and the first part of the 20th vol. of this work have just been received at this office, and are ready for delivery.

## LIVS OF THE U. STATES.

### (By Authority.)

#### AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every thirty-five thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the U. States, that is to say: Within the state of N. Hampshire, six; within the state of Massachusetts, twenty; within the state of Vermont, six; within the state of Rhode-Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New-York, twenty-seven; within the state of New-Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state of Delaware, two; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-three; within the state of North-Carolina, thirteen; within the state of South-Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, six; within the state of Kentucky, ten; within the state of Ohio, six; within the state of Tennessee, six.

December 21, 1811.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Confirming grants to lands in the Mississippi territory derived from the British government of West Florida, not subsequently regranted by the government of Spain or of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That citizens of the U. S. claiming lands in the Mississippi territory, by virtue of grants legally and fully executed, derived from the British government of West Florida whose lands have not been subsequently regranted by the Spanish government, or obtained right of donation or pre-emption certificates granted by the boards of commissioners east and west of Pearl river, and whose claims have been regularly filed according to law, with the proper register of the land office in the said territory, and are embraced in the report of the commissioners laid before Congress according to law be and they are hereby confirmed in their respective claims, according to the said grants: Provided, That nothing in any law of the U. States shall be construed to prevent judicial decision of controversies under the respective claims aforesaid.

July 5, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### RESOLUTION

Requesting the state of Georgia to assent to the formation of two states of the Mississippi Territory.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the state of Georgia be, and they are hereby requested to give their assent by law to the formation of two States of the Mississippi Territory: Provided, In the opinion of Congress a division of said Territory for that purpose should hereafter be expedient.

June 17, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, November 21.

On the bill authorising the increase of pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the army, &c.

[The bill contains a provision exempting soldiers from arrest for debt, and also a provision authorising the enlistment of young men over 18 years of age.]

Mr. Quincy said that he felt that he ought to make an apology to his constituents, for taking so early a participation in debate. Seven years experience had taught him how unavailing arguments were from this quarter of the house, [Federal] while the "will of the cabinet" was the "law of the land." He wished it to be distinctly understood that he rose more for the purpose of making his protest than offering any arguments against the bill; neither should he feel himself bound to reply to any conceptions his remarks might occasion. He did not wish to impose a belief on his constituents that any thing he could say would have any effect on the house. He expatiated on the magnitude of the evil. The principles of the bill as contained in the third section were atrocious and odious. He meant no personalities; he knew no person on the floor of congress. He did not oppose the bill on account of the high increase of wages or bounty—give your soldiers 10, 16, 20 dollars a month; though opposed to the war, he had no objection to this. He was willing they should clear the jails and exhaust the tippling houses—but spare the tears of the parent; spare our children! Hold sacred the obligations of the ward and the interest of the master. This bill, said Mr. Q. is unequal, absurd and immoral. It would not take from the southern planter the laborer. No; their wealth and population consisted in slaves. To the north, the farmer and mechanic depended upon their children and apprentices to cultivate their farms, and prosecute their business. If they were to take all their slaves from 18 or 21 between the Potomac and Mississippi, they could fill their ranks. He contended that the boy who was apprenticed, was equally the property of his master; he went to him under the faith of an obligation to continue so long a time. This obligation was considered very sacred in his part of the country. It was very well known that boys absorbed their own labor for the first three years, in many mechanical businesses. It was from eighteen to twenty-one that the master had to look for his remuneration and reward, for the education and instruction of his apprentice. Hence the absurdity of it. No master would take a boy, educate and instruct him in his business, to go and enlist in the army at 18 years of age. He read the message of the president, on which the bill was supposed to have been bottomed—Here, said Mr. Q. is the "happy situation of our country," that notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service, "owing to the high wages and facility of obtaining subsistence." Here we see that our children are too happy. So happy that they must be made miserable. There must be additional bribes for immorality, to invite the thoughtless and giddy youth to point the bayonet of invasion and plunder in sanguinary fields of blood.—The moral feelings of the people were against them. An army could not at this day be raised in our country without this moral feeling was with the government. There must be something more to excite the youth and yeomanry of our country than vain glory. Throw your mantle of protection over the western frontier—subdue the hostile Indians within your own boundaries—build up forts, increase your navy, and then the people will go with you. It put him in mind of a caricature at the commencement of the revolution—Lord North was standing with a pistol at the breast of America, who was a well dressed young man, demanding his money; George the third, standing by and pointing to America, says, you may have that man's money for my use; behind the three was a Frenchman laughing and rubbing his hand, saying, "by gar, je veux en France." Imported Frenchmen would rise up, laugh and say, "by gar, here as in France." Our executive was no Bonaparte, that the conscript rules of France must be introduced here, &c. The constitution provides that no man's property shall be taken without compensation. The property of the father in his child was well known; even when called out on military duty, it was the option of

the parent or master, either to retain him and pay his fine, or let him go—if he went it was with their leave or sanction. The motion of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Stow), [to allow to the parent or master the minor's wages, &c.] had unquestionably been defeated on the principle, that if you give the wages to the parent or master, you defeat the immoral object of the bill, by withdrawing the bribe.—It was atrocious—it offered wages for perfidy—quit your father and mother, leave your master; only go with us to Canada, and you cancel all these obligations, &c. Here Mr. Quincy dwelt for a short time upon the liability of youth to be led into error, at an age, when their feelings and petulance were stronger than their judgment, and the artifices and frauds which might and would be practised upon them. Suppose the bill offered emancipation to yourselves, how would it be received? He did not wish to throw out a threat, but he knew if this law passed, the people would, if they had any spirit, come down upon your officers with the old law against kidnapping, and wrest their children out of their hands; they would be false to themselves if they did not.

Mr. Fisk made a reply of some length, which it is not in our power now to give.

Mr. Williams, (chairman of the military committee who had reported the bill) rose and expressed his regret at having been the chairman of the committee who reported the bill, after what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy.) He acknowledged that he owed more perhaps to the partiality of the speaker than any merit in himself. He would, if possible, stifle the feelings which inspired him. It was at all times due to the dignity of the house, to stifle the indignant feelings which would naturally arise from such provocations. Me! said Mr. W. to be called the advocate of atrocious and abominable principles! He could tell the gentleman from Massachusetts that he was only sanctioned by the canopy of this house in giving what he dare not assert in any other place. He threw back with abhorrence the foul aspersion in his teeth. He wished the gentleman could have kept his resolution, or at least spared his feelings, by going back to '98 and abusing his own political friends who originated it. Let him go and abuse the patriots of the revolution who achieved the independence which he so little deserves; they had made the enlistment of minors valid at 16. He would refer the gentleman to the practice of his friends, if indeed, he knew who his friends were! Even in England, from whence his party affected to derive their morality and holy religion, minority was not a ground for rendering invaluable enlistments except in certain specified cases. He proceeded to shew that in '98 the federal administration had passed a law authorising the recruiting officer to go into work-shops, and families of private individuals and enlist their children and apprentices during their minority. It was not just to war for our rights upon the land, it was not just to war upon the water. The gentleman could not have expected his arguments to have any weight on his side of the house or he would not have commenced them in the manner he had. He should retain his opinions of the expediency and necessity of the measure till he heard more convincing arguments than he yet had. He was not afraid that Massachusetts would resist the laws.—The subject of impressing he was most eloquent. The spectator could not withhold his sympathy. He spoke of the moral feeling that would support the war upon the ocean, and not upon the land; if it was not just to war for our rights upon the land, it was not just to war upon the water. The gentleman could not have expected his arguments to have any weight on his side of the house or he would not have commenced them in the manner he had. He should retain his opinions of the expediency and necessity of the measure till he heard more convincing arguments than he yet had. He was not afraid that Massachusetts would resist the laws.—The subject of calling out the militia was so tangible, that there was no possibility of bringing the respective authorities directly into contact; if there was a contact he for one would make Massachusetts feel that she was only a component part of the union or any other state that might resist the law. There was no direct point of collision and he thanked God for it. Her members might read and write under the conduct of Massachusetts but dare not approve it.

Mr. Widgery thought it was a reproach upon the house for any man to say the executive will was the law of the land, and make insinuation of French influence. He knew that the temper and disposition of the speaker had led him to give a great latitude in debate to the opposition, because they were the minority. The gentleman had told the house of a caricature—he would tell him of another: a shop-keeper had a piece of goods stolen; he immediately cried thief!—the thief finding he was in danger bawled thief! thief! so got clear. "By gar, no Frenchmen here." This was an artifice to raise the cry of French influence to prevent being seen. He had heard this cry often in Massachusetts, but he never heard of the French minister of state applauding the arguments of "their friends in congress." He would ask if it was French influence that carried English guineas through the country? The gentleman might bluster about his friends in Boston, but they would not commit the overact. There were honest yeomanry enough in Massachusetts to put them down if they did. The house had gone too far to retract. Gentlemen could not go home as formerly and laugh, and say "We scared them out of it," as in the case of the embargo.

Mr. Troup asked if it were possible for any gentleman or stranger to be in the gallery (unless he had previously been made acquainted with the subject) and not suppose from the arguments of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the bill authorized the recruiting sergeant to go and drag the apprentice from his master or father. He could not suppose it was merely to accept the offer of a voluntary service. In the days of Greece and Rome it was counted honorable to be in the service of their country; what would have been said to the man who would have dared to have raised his voice against it. He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock or consigned to the cave of Treponeus. In cases of danger, the exigencies of the country should be paramount to every other claim, and who could be better spared to take the field than the youth who had neither wife nor children? In arbitrary governments, like France, they were dragged in chains. In others more moderate it was done by fraud or trick, and we must resort to an increase of pay &c. The respectability of the military establishment depended upon the proportion of the wages. You may increase the wages till you would be able to fill the ranks with silk stocking gentry, or members of congress—it was the wages that made the respectability. Mr. T. was proceeding to animadvert upon the conduct of the states in withholding their quota of militia, but sat down without bringing his remarks to a conclusion.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill and carried—64 to 37.

FROM COBBET'S WEEKLY REGISTER.  
NORTHERN WAR.

Napoleon approaches Moscow. Perhaps he is now there; and yet we are told of the bravery and patriotism of the Russians. Well then, if they be both brave patriotic what is the inference? Why, that patriotism dictates to them to let the French come and take possession of their country. I have hitherto given, as fully as I have been able, the bulletins of the French army, and I shall continue to do so; for I am convinced they will contain the true history of this most important war, a war which is to decide the fate of the last of the old powers in Europe, except England. If it be possible for anything to add to the barefaced, the unblushing infamy of our corrupt press, it would be the praises it is now bestowing upon the character and conduct of Bernadotte, the crown prince of Sweden.—Long after I was in Newgate, they abused him like a common thief. I endeavored to assuage their wrath; but no: it would not be; they would insist, that he was all that was abominable. Now, behold, he is the only man to save the cause; he is to be the great deliverer of Europe; he has had a meeting with our august ally, the Czar, who has lately received a consecrated image of the Patron Saint of Russia from the bishop of Moscow!—The idea is, that Bernadotte, assisted by us, is to take over an army and fall upon the rear of Napoleon.—To stab him in the back as it were. Never! He'll never attack Napoleon. There have been many men great while under him; but, they have all become dust when opposed to him. He is now within a short distance, comparatively speaking of Moscow! That one fact ought to make his enemies look grave.—The greatest of conquerors, of whom history speaks, have not in their whole lives, performed half what he has performed since he quitted Paris the last time, and that was, I believe, about the time that I quitted Newgate. In two months he has done more, has gone farther with an army, than ever commander did before in two years.—Fall on his rear! The sots! who told them that it was possible to fall upon his rear? His rear, indeed! His rear is covered by the people whom he has emancipated. His rear is covered by the Poles and Lithuanians. Millions are at his back. And, then, as to the French. See! he dares leave France and go to the north pole, if the climate would let him. After this can we be cheated into the belief that he and his government are hated in France? Can any man of common sense be made to believe, that there is any chance of "delivering" the French nation?—There is not, in my opinion, the smallest chance of

any thing being done to obstruct him in the north. He will, in all probability, make a peace with the Emperor of Russia, and will obtain the power of enforcing completely the continental system. Having done that, he will, in all likelihood proceed to finish his work in the southern Peninsula. I would, therefore, have offered him terms of peace now, before he had completed his work in the north; and, of course, before he was sure of success. I have always been full of apprehension for the result of this war; because, if there be no power left upon the continent, able to make head against Napoleon, the whole of his force may, at last, be directed against us. I, for my part, can see no reason against treating for peace, while I can see many reasons for it.

From the Public Advertiser.

The following article is copied from the last Ontario Messenger. As the writer must have had frequent opportunities of conversing with the paroled American officers, who are incapable of giving the affair a false colouring, we insert the piece, although we had reason to applaud the conduct of general Van Rensselaer in a previous paper. The subject requires an extensive discussion.

### BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

At length the official account of the gallant enterprise of a part of our troops on the 13th ult, has reached us under the name and sanction of general Van Rensselaer. It will be found in our columns this day. It would be highly improper in us, at present, to express the mingled emotions of grief, shame, and indignation, which the perusal of this account has excited. To the knowledge of every individual engaged in the affair of the 13th, it is grossly partial and deficient. Partial, in selecting certain political favourites as objects of the highest applause; in wholly omitting the mention of others equally deserving of notice, some of them political friends, most of them adversaries. The gallant conduct of general Wadsworth seems to have been forgotten in the indulgence of personal feelings. Major Mullany, the pride of the soldiers, the boast of his country and his friends, has been treated with the most cold and ungrateful neglect. But we forbear to increase the list of brave and gallant souls, who will look in vain to the account of their general, for even a cool recital of their services. The messenger who bore his despatches seems to have exhausted all the powers of panegyric which the general possessed.

The cause of the failure of the enterprise is thus stated by general Van Rensselaer. "I can only add that the victory was really won, but lost for the want of a small reinforcement."

Now, who is to be blamed because this reinforcement was not there? The obvious answer is, why, surely the commanding officer himself, who ought to have provided a sufficient number to reinforce. The reply of the general to this is, that there was a sufficient force, but they were militia, who have been taught by our modern patriots that they were not obliged to cross over, and who refused to go. To this two answers may be safely made.

1st. The general should have seen that there were a sufficient number who might be legally compelled to cross, before the attack was made; and before he haz

sulted, or even informed of the contemplated attack. After this, how can it be said, that "every precaution was adopted as to boats?" And may it not be said, that the expedition failed on account of the want of necessary precautions? We are aware, that if these statements be true, they import a heavy charge against general Van Rensselaer. But let us be understood as expressly exonerating the general from all suspicion of want of integrity. He may have been mistaken; of this others more competent than we are must judge. But of his honesty and patriotism we have no doubt. Even the omissions and partialities of his account may be excused by the circumstances that it was drawn up in haste, and by another person attached to his suit, of whom we entertain sentiments very different from those we feel towards the general himself.

ALBANY, December 1.  
EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Champlain, to the  
Editor, dated

"Champlain, Nov. 19.

Yesterday Gen. Dearborn arrived at this post, and to-day has issued the following orders; to-morrow we expect orders to march; our advanced guard is already over the lines; indeed a scouting party last evening passed the River Lécole, routed a body of Indians, and fired their encampment; we had one man killed and several slightly wounded, among whom is Capt. Bidle.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Champlain, Nov. 19.

The indisposition of Brigadier General Bloomfield renders it expedient for Major General Dearborn to take command of the troops on Lake Champlain and its vicinity, and the General embraces the earliest opportunity to express his confidence in the troops composing the army of the north. Their bravery and patriotism will supply any deficiency in military discipline and tactics, which time and experience will render perfect.

In any movement towards the enemy the most rigid attention to orders will be required, as well a fixed determination in every individual of the army not to retreat or give ground before the enemy. Should any one be so lost to a sense of honor and military duty, and the pride of the American character, as to be guilty of flight or disorderly conduct in time of action he must expect no relaxation in the law martial. Every species of plunder or abuse of the inhabitants within the territory of the United States, or in Canada, is forbidden on pain of death. By order,

THOS. BIDDLE,

Capt. 2d U. S. Art. Act. Adj. Gen.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury, Dec. 10

#### LATEST FROM BUFFALOE.

A letter from a gentleman in Buffalo to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated November 23, 1812, says—

"Our army arrived here on the 18th in good health and spirits. On the expiration of the armistice, our fort at Niagara opened a heavy fire against fort George, the result of which was, that a store house and block house at fort George were burnt, also three dwelling houses in the town of Newark, and a British vessel lying at fort George was entirely destroyed. No damage was done on our side except five men killed, three of them by the bursting of one of our cannon. Great preparations are making here for an attack on fort Erie. The enclosed handbill (Gen. Smyth's address) has had a good effect. I suppose from 600 to 1000 volunteers are under arms, from this town and country around, for the purpose of joining the regular troops when they cross. Three batteries are erected at and near Black Rock, on which twenty-four pounders, eighteens, and long twelves are to be placed to play on fort Erie, and to cover the landing of our troops. The gentleman who has charge of these batteries informed me that the cannon would be placed on them this evening. Boats are ready sufficient to carry 3000 men and 10 pieces of artillery at once. There are about 300 Indians here ready to cross, but according to my calculation, there is about 2000 infantry, 300 dragoons, 100 light and 80 heavy artillery, 800 militia and 70 volunteers—total 3330. Some estimate the total number at 5000."

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.

ARMISTICE OFF—WAR RECOMMENDED.

On Friday evening at nine o'clock, P. M. the armistice concluded between gen. Smyth and general Sheafe, expired, thirty hours notice having previously been given by gen. Smyth. After the notice was given, the British armed vessels, then lying at fort Erie, sailed up the lake. On Saturday morning, a heavy firing of cannon was heard from Niagara; which continued at intervals for several hours. Accounts have been received from that quarter which state, that the commandado was commenced by the British—that during the firing a gun burst in fort Niagara, which killed three men, and destroyed the hands of another—that the fort sustained some damage—and that two or three men were killed by the enemy's shot—that the British had three houses burnt, and a block-house in fort George consumed—and that the British lost some men.

#### LATEST FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Plattsburgh, Nov. 22, 1812.

On Saturday morning last major general Dearborn and suit arrived at this place in the steam-boat. A salute was fired on his landing. The regular army, which has been collected at this place, left their encampment, and marched to the north. The infantry consisting of seven regiments, and two companies of heavy artillery, marched on Monday last. A regiment of light dragoons, commanded by col. Burn, and two companies of flying artillery, under the command of maj. Eustis, left the encampment on Tuesday.

The troops were in high spirits, and from the ability and energy, of the officers generally, it may be safely anticipated, that whenever they come in contact with the enemy, the result will be glorious to the American arms.

General Bloomfield, owing to his severe illness, was prevented from proceeding with the army—the immediate command of course devolved upon brig. gen. Chaudier. General Dearborn joined the army on the 17th, to command in person.

A company of sixty, who have volunteered from Peru, and this town, to assist in clearing the road, which the British have obstructed by falling trees across it, marched on Tuesday, and violent beat and burnt Mr. Garrett and others, proceeded to ransack the house

The whole of the militia had previously been marched to the lines. The sloops of war President and Hunter have sailed to the north.

The army encamped on Tuesday evening, in Champlain, a cut half a mile this side the lines. A number of scouting parties had been sent out. Col. Vosburgh's regiment, which has been stationed at the westward, had joined the army. The militia from Vermont having also arrived at Champlain.—On Tuesday, a full company of light-horse, which had been raised in Vermont, passed through town on their way to join the army.

It is understood that the greater part of the militia have volunteered to go over the lines.

A number of aged patriots of the revolution, residents of this county, have shouldered their muskets and gone with the army, to fight again the battles of their country.

The sloop of war Bull Dog, and the two gun-boats, which have been fitting out at White-hall, have sailed down the lake under the command of lieut. Macdonough.—The sloop mounts one eighteen, two twelves, and four six pounders. The gun-boats carry each a twelve pounder.

**Battle of Queenston.** It is a fact that the British refused grant permission to our army to bury their dead. This refusal must have arisen from one or two causes; either they did not wish us to have an opportunity of ascertaining the extent of their loss, or they were ashamed of the horrid barbarities committed, by their savage allies, on our slain.

Dem. Press.

From the Commercial Advertiser.  
Plattsburgh, Nov. 12.

"I presume you hear much about the army at this place, as to their number, discipline and intended movements. For a number of days there has been much speculation in camp. From the different movements it is evident that the army is to march some where within a few days. The bakers no longer bake soft bread—and ordered to prepare immediately a quantity of hard bread. All the men have lately drawn gun-slings and haversacks, and have returned in their thin clothing, so as not to incumber them on their march. Next Saturday, each company are to report the number of officers and privates who are unable to march & carry a knapsack, and two officers are appointed to remain behind to take care of the sick. We are also using all dispatch to get our pikes ready."

Perhaps you do not know how the 15th regiment is to be armed. Each subaltern is to carry a pike and a sword. The men are to form three deep—the tallest in the rear rank.—The rear rank have lately had their gun-barrels cut off about 12 inches, and not fitted for a bayonet. They are to be slung on the back, when they proceed to a charge. The rear rank are to carry a pike, somewhat of the form of a spontoon attached to a pole 10 feet in length. Col. Pike thinks much of this kind of weapon, while others condemn it.

As to our destination, some believe we are going direct to Montreal—others suppose that we are merely to be removed to winter quarters, and others again say that we are to make a descent upon the Isle of Nois.—This Isle is situated about 10 miles above the lines, on the river which leads to St. Johns. It is low ground, one mile and a half long, and three quarters broad; and commands the water communication with Canada. The English force on this island is 400 regulars and 1200 militia, and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery. The island is fortified with pikes.

Col. Pike is a fine officer and much esteemed by our generals.

Our troops are much in want of discipline. I do not know precisely our force; but according to my calculation, there is about 2000 infantry, 300 dragoons, 100 light and 80 heavy artillery, 800 militia and 70 volunteers—total 3330. Some estimate the total number at 5000.

#### DIRECT FROM BLACK ROCK.

We stop the press to insert the following important article. A gentleman arrived in town last evening, direct from Black Rock. He politely called at this office and gives the following important information.

He says he left Black Rock on the morning of Saturday the 28th ult. about nine o'clock. Between day-break and sun-rise of that morning, a number of our regulars crossed over from the upper battery at Black Rock, under cover of a heavy fire from our three batteries there; that they effected a landing and carried two of the British batteries; that the British retreated down the river to their lower battery. When our informant left Black Rock, the three American batteries were still pouring a heavy fire on fort Erie, and the remaining British battery. He distinctly saw a large fire behind the British batteries, which he presumed was the burning either of the enemies barracks or stores.

The residue of the troops were under orders to cross and re-inforce the regulars when our informant left Black Rock. It was generally believed that our troops would be in possession of fort Erie that night.

Our men were in high spirits, and all fully determined on the enterprise. The Pittsburgh and other volunteers all agreed to cross.

Mercury.

#### GEN. VAN RENSSLAER.

In a letter from a gentleman in the army to a member of congress, this general is severely censured for his want of judgment, for indecision and for his ambition. In fact the whole blame of the discomfiture of our arms at Queenston is attributed to him.

From the statement given in this let-

ter and from accounts received from other sources, we think general Van Rensselaer was guilty of the greatest improvidence in not making a better choice of a place to cross, in issuing such a variety of orders, as to unnecessarily fatigue the troops—in not seizing the opportunity of marching the whole of the militia to the scene of battle—and in not permitting general Smyth to participate with his brigade in the engagement. Had he called in the assistance of general Smyth, our men would, instead of being wantonly sacrificed, have remained masters of the field.

The evils resulting from the treachery of Hull, and the imbecility of Van Rensselaer, can be remedied by the ability, decision and perseverance possessed by the other officers and by the men generally. We need not despond nor the Canadians rejoice, as our strength will be found fully adequate to all the purposes for which it is called into operation.

#### Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Northern army, dated

CAMP PLATTSBURGH, Nov. 12.

"This is perhaps the last time you will hear from me at this place, if ever. We are preparing for a march, which will take place in a few days. It is intended to make an attack on Lower Canada immediately. We march without baggage or tents, and every thing we carry will be our backs, and the heavens and a blanket our only covering, till we take winter-quarters by force of arms.—Our force is very respectable, say 6 or 7000, and all in high spirits. The fatigue we expect to undergo will be equal to those experienced by our revolutionary heroes, till we arrive at Montreal, which it is expected will be our first place of attack."

Captain DAVID PORTER, commander of the frigate Essex, is a native of New-Castle county, state of Delaware. He is as gallant an officer as there is in the service—and though he has not yet had an opportunity of performing any brilliant exploit during the present war, his services have probably been more useful to the country, than those of any other. In addition to several valuable prizes, he has captured and added to our navy, the British king's ship Alert, a sloop of war of 22 guns and 130 men, and between 7 and 800 tons burthen, and also a transport with 200 soldiers with all their arms, clothing and equipments, for whom we have received an equal number of the heroes of Tippecanoe in exchange.

#### Reported Naval Engagement.

The Ogdensburg Palladium of Nov. 5, states, that on the 2d inst. the brig Oneida, accompanied by eight vessels, each carrying a long thirty-two pounder, sailed from Sackett's Harbor for the purpose of "sweeping the lake."

It was currently reported and generally believed in this village last week, that a general engagement had taken place between the American and British forces on lake Ontario, that Commodore Chauncy had captured two or three British vessels, and so disabled the Royal George or Prince Regent that she with difficulty made the port of Kingston. If the above were true, it gives us the complete command of Ontario, and will prevent the British from reinforcing this season.

#### WASHINGTON BENEVOLENCE.

"That citizen must be lost indeed to every sentiment of virtue, who would embark his feelings and efforts against his own country."

[Clinton's Charge.]

Perhaps what we shall below will not gain the credit of our readers. They will doubt, and we shall not blame them, whether there can exist, in this country, a man so destitute of patriotism and feeling, for the suffering of his fellow-citizens. But we state it boldly, and a host of witnesses stand ready to support our statement.

Tuesday last, the Washington Benevolent Society in this town, held a meeting. At the time of their adjournment a number of people were collected, and with a gloom on their countenances, and sadness in their hearts, were discussing upon the news just received of the misfortunes of gen. Hull. Mr. Jonah Bellows, 2d, member of the society, and a leading federalist in the town joined them. But his countenance was not gloomy, nor his heart sad. To him the defeat of our army was a triumph. He openly and repeatedly declared, "HE WAS GLAD OF IT; HE REJOICED TO HEAR IT; HE HOPED IT WAS TRUE." And being asked if he was pleased with the success at sea, he declared, that "HE WAS SORRY THE GUERRIERE HAD NOT TAKEN THE CONSTITUTION; THAT HE HOPED EVERY AMERICAN SHIP ON THE OCEAN WOULD BE TAKEN AND CARRIED INTO HALIFAX"—Such, if not exactly the words he used, was the import of his expressions.—They were not uttered jocularly, but seriously; and came, no doubt, as warm and direct from the heart as though uttered by [Copenhagen] Jackson himself. They were heard with surprise, astonishment and indignation.

To publish this is not pleasing to us, but we consider it to be our duty. As the Spartans taught their children temperance, by exhibiting to their view the disgusting spectacle of a drunken slave, so we would impress on the minds of our countrymen the importance and nobleness of patriotism by shewing the deformity of opposite vice.

To such Americans with British hearts—such internal foes—such shameless adherents of our declared enemy, what proper and adequate punishment can be applied? Let not the hand of violence be lifted against them; let them be scorned by generous and noble hearts—let them be despised and avoided by the virtuous—let them be detested and spurned by the patriotic. Such is the punishment they deserve, and such is the punishment that awaits them.—*Walpole Repp.*

On Wednesday about 7 o'clock in the evening, the house of Mr. Andrew Garrett of Roxborough township, near Germantown, was entered by 6 or 7 veiled men, armed, with one gun and pike clubs, and after having secured the family and violently beat and burnt Mr. Garrett and others, proceeded to ransack the house

for money—they took therefore about fifty pounds in cash and one gun, with which they made off, leaving the family all bound with cords.

It was observed whilst the 6 or 7 men were within, about 3 or 4 remained on the outside of the hall, apparently on guard.

(Phil. Paper.)

The U. S. Gazette remarks "That villainy begets mobs." That's very true. Had it not been for the *villainous Republicans* in the *Federal Republican*, the "mobs" of Baltimore never would have had an existence.

The same paper ridicules the idea of an American's having discovered the *perpetual motion*. This is perfectly consistent in Mr. Bonson, as he abuses every thing which could redound to the honor of this country.

We are informed that the legislature of Vermont have passed a law for raising seven regiments of volunteers. The act provides that each soldier shall receive thirty dollars bounty, and have his wages made up to ten dollars per month.

N. H. Paf.

#### PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Wednesday last the Pennsylvania volunteers under general Tannehill, arrived at the Buffalo encampments, nearly two thousand strong. They made a very fine martial appearance, and are generally composed of healthy young men. About one fourth of whom are riflemen.

The most active and indefatigable exertions are making to forward the enterprise on foot. Volunteers from different parts are coming daily to join the American army. The town of Batavia has been patriotic—a subscription of seven hundred dollars we understand has been made for the purpose of paying volunteers an extra price for coming and joining the army. Capt. Stevens' greys from Willink, and captain Bemus' greys from Hamburg have arrived in this village.

Gen. P. B. Porter, we learn, is to take command of the volunteers—Dr. C. Chapin, is appointed a major—Samuel Pratt, esq. adjutant—and J. E. Chapin, esq. quarter master. The names of the other officers are not in our possession.

The following are the questions and answers propounded to and given by Messrs. Wood, Platt, and Bory, touching the condition of the poorer classes in certain parts of England. The distresses spoken of were occasioned by the orders in council. Let Americans read, and thank God they do not live in such a country.

Mr. JOHN WOOD, of Bolton, in the Moors.

Q. In what state are the lower orders in Bolton at present?

A. In a most wretched state.

Q. How long have you resided there?

A. All my life.

Q. Do you remember that was a time of great scarcity?

A. It was.

Q. Is the scarcity of provisions as great now as it was then?

A. I do not think the scarcity of provisions is as great now as it was then.

Q. Is there similar distress?

A. There is.

Q. Had the people plenty of work at that time?

A. They had a plenty of work, and the wages were much higher; they were above double the price they are now.

Q. What forms the principal food of the poor at Bolton?

A. Oatmeal and potatoes.

Q. Have they late had full allowance of potatoes?

A. A very short allowance.

Q. Have they had a full allowance of oatmeal?

A. A very short allowance of that also.

Mr. FRANCIS PLATT, of Saddleworth.

Q. Do you remember how the poor were off in the years 1800 and 1801?

A. Yes! I recollect very well that provisions were rather higher than they are at present, but there was full work.

Q. Do you mean that the distress was nothing like what it is

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
'News from all nations, lumbering at his back.'

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 22 1812.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On the 14th of this month, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. George Beck, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Beck came from England many years ago, attracted by a desire of enriching his native country with the productions of his talents for painting, drawn from the beauties of nature in America—his eminence in landscape painting, may rank him amongst the best painters of wild nature; nor was his genius confined to one branch of the nobler arts, as he was eminently learned in mathematics, as well as in other branches of literature. But he languished here almost unnoticed. A new country, although overflowing with the generous feelings of its inhabitants, is, nor cannot be as yet a proper theatre for profound learning, or the high soarings of genius, and Mr. Beck's last years were embittered by the consciousness of neglected and almost useless talents, confined to the drudgery of a day school.

Mr. Beck as a private man, was every thing that virtue can wish, and has left in the heart of his friends a lasting impression of his worth.

Mr. Beck leaves a widow whose talent, for the education of youth, is well known.

### NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

It appears that Gen. Winchester, with the left wing, had arrived at the Rapids of the Miami—72 miles from Detroit. Gen. Harrison was at Sandusky. The Indian chief Logan is dead—his family at his request, were to be sent to this state, as their only place of safety. The poor regular soldiers, were on the 26th of November, clad in the remains of their summer clothes—destitute of blankets, and almost shodless.

Our fellow citizens promise themselves much from the valour and patriotism of our volunteers, and the skill and head of Harrison. Valour, patriotism, and mind, can do much—but unless the army is furnished with arms, cloathing and provisions—it may starve, but can never fight.—We regret that qualities so good, both of the leader and men, should be lost to their country for want of opportunity to act.

We understand that General Harrison has written to Governor Shelby, that in case he can procure supplies for 5000 men, he will proceed with that number to Detroit, and leave the rest to follow him when additional supplies are obtained.

—He that makes his mark, is understood To write his name—and 'tis in law as good: So he—that cannot write, one word of sense, Believes he hath as legal a pretence To scribble what he doth not understand As idiots have title to their land.

HUDIBRAS.

The important matter which filled our columns in the two last papers, prevented us from noticing a paragraph in a late Statesman, in reply to our animadversions on the case of those merchants who had violated our non-importation act, but which the writer ignorantly ascribed to the EMBARGO.

That paragraph, put us in mind of many ignorant schoolmasters, who propose to teach sciences of which they know nothing, and of editors of news-papers, as ignorant—who promise to instruct the public on political subjects weekly, that do not possess a particle of any of those qualifications, which constitute the politician. As Hudibras says, they can fix their mark, but that is all—and 'tis truly the mark of ignorance.

(Strong and unanswerable reasons for prohibiting the exportation of provisions from the U. S. during the war, will be found in the annexed article. If the situation of our enemies colonies is so bad, with the partial supplies which they have received from our ports—what would it have been, if that source of supply had been totally cut off? We wish the war soon ended, and the more we annoy our enemies, the sooner that event will come about? Famine can be made a more powerful agent than gun powder.)—Gaz. Ed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in Alexandria, dated the 20th of October.

"We have been in a state of starvation this some time past—It is distressing to see the number of negroes who crowd the streets begging from door to door, some of them reduced by hunger to the most shocking state. Corn is selling at 40c (currency) 4 dollars 50 cents (the bushel, for cash or approved bills) at 180 per cent. exchange (20 per cent. below par)—Rum will not be taken in payment at any price, and the planters are obliged to give their negroes French sugar of an inferior quality in lieu of their usual allowance of corn.

"Flour has been selling this some time past at Barbadoes, Trinidad and the other British Islands at 50 dollars per barrel, cash, or government bills. Lumber is uncommonly scarce, as none has been received since the declaration of war. Three American vessels have been brought in as prizes, laden with flour."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Copy of a letter from Com. Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

At Sea, Long. 32 Lat. 33.

Nov. 1, 1812.

SIR,

I wrote you on the 18th inst. by the British Packet Swallow, informing you of having captured that vessel with between an hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars on board; and I now write you by a British South Sea Ship, loaded with oil, captured yesterday, one of two ships under convoy of the frigate Galatea.

The above ship is manned from the Congress, and it is blowing so fresh, that I cannot learn from Captain Smith, her name, having separated from him yesterday in chase of the Galatea whilst he was manning the prize, and owing to excessive bad weather, last night, was unable to join him to-day.

I got within six or seven miles of the Galatea by sun-set, but the extreme dark-

ness of the night enabled her to escape. With the greatest respect, &c.

JNO. RODGERS.

The Honorable Paul Hamilton,

Secretary of the Navy.

[The prize mentioned above has arrived at Norfolk.]

### BRILLIANT NAVAL EXPLOITS.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

To the Senate and House

of Representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to Congress copies of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Capt. Decatur, of the frigate "United States," reporting his combat and capture of the British Frigate Macedonian. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on that officer and his companions on board, for the consummate skill and conspicuous valor by which this trophy has been added to the naval arms of the U. States.

I transmit, also, a letter from Captain Jones, who commanded the sloop of war Wasp, reporting his capture of the British sloop of war the Frolic, after a close action, in which other brilliant titles will be seen to the public admiration and praise.

A nation, feeling what it owes to itself and its citizens, could never abandon to arbitrary violence on the ocean a class of them which gives such examples of capacity and courage, in defending their rights on that element; examples which ought to impress on the enemy, however brave and powerful, a preference of justice and peace to hostility against a country whose prosperous career may be accelerated, but cannot be prevented by the assaults made on it.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington Dec. 11, 1812.

U. S. S. United States, at Sea,

October 30, 1812.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th inst. being in the lat. 29 N. Long. 29 30 W. we fell in with, and, after an action of an hour and an half, captured his Britannic Majesty's ship Macedonian, commanded by Capt. John Garden, and mounting 49 carriage guns (the odd gun shifting.) She is a frigate of the largest class, two years old, four months out of dock, and reputed one of the best sailors in the British service.

The enemy being to windward, had the advantage of engaging us at his own distance, which was so great, that for the first half hour we did not use our carbines, and at no moment was he within the complete effect of our musketry or grape—

—to this circumstance and a heavy swell, which was on at the time, I ascribe the unusual length of the action.

The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and marine on board this ship, on discovering the enemy—their steady conduct in battle, and precision of their fire, could not be surpassed.—Where all met my fullest expectations, it would be unjust in me to discriminate. Permit me however, to recommend to your particular notice, my first Lieutenant, Wm. H. H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of five years, and to his unremitting exertions in disciplining the crew, is to be imputed the obvious superiority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on both sides. Our loss compared with that of the enemy will appear small. Amongst our wounded, you will observe the name of Lieut. Funk, who died a few hours after the action—he was an officer of great gallantry and promise, and the service has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonian lost her mizen-mast, fore and main-top-masts and main-yard, and was much cut up in her hull. The damage sustained by this ship was not such as to render her return into port necessary and had I not deemed it important that we should see our prize in, should have continued our cruise.

With the highest consideration and respect, I am, sir, your obedient humble servant.

Signed, STEPHEN DECATUR.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States.

Thomas Brown, New York, seaman—Henry Shepherd, Philadelphia, do—Wm. Murray, Boston, a boy—Michael O'Donnell, New-York, private marine—John Roberts, do, do.—Killed.

\* John Mercer Funk, Philadelphia, Lieut.—\* John Archibald, New York, carpenters' crew—Christian Clark, do—seaman—George Christopher, do, ordinary seaman—George Maher, do, do—Wm. James, do, do.—John Laton, do private marine—Wounded.

On board the Macedonian there was thirty-six killed, and sixty-eight wounded. Among the former were the Boatswain, one Master's Mate and the School Master, and of the latter were the first and third Lieutenants, one Master's Mate and two Midshipmen.

Accompanying these papers was Capt. Jones's letter, heretofore published in the National Intelligencer.

The message and documents having been read—

On motion of Mr. Randolph, they were referred to the committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to report a suitable expression of the Legislative approbation of the services detailed.

Mr. R. said he did not wish by this motion to limit the committee to reporting a resolution: or to preclude them from expressing approbation in a more substantial manner.

\* Since dead.

We understand that the Hon. William Eustis tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to the President of the U. States, on the 3d instant; that it has been accepted, but that, at the request of the President, Mr. Eustis has consented to remain in the office and give his attention to its multifarious and difficult concerns until a successor is appointed.

It gives us much pleasure to state our belief that this resignation is not the result of any collision between the President and Secretary of War, but has been tendered by the one and accepted by the other in a manner the most amicable and conciliatory.

The nomination of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq; as Brigadier General, has been confirmed by the Senate of the U. States, to take rank from 22d August last. The fate of this nomination, we learn, was never doubtful in the Senate, the statements of the party prints to the contrary notwithstanding.

The nominations of Generals Boyd and Chandler were confirmed some time ago.

From the Lakes, we learn, that the ship MADISON, lately built at Sacket's Harbor, was launched on the 26th ult. without accident amid the acclamations of hundreds. She is a beautiful corvette-built ship of the following dimensions: 112 feet keel, 32 1-2 feet beam, 11 1-2 feet hold; 580 tons, and will mount 24 thirty two pounders, caronades. She was built throughout in the space of forty-five days! We trust that, when fitted & manned, she will not disgrace her name or flag.

By letters received in this city from the Northern Army, we learn, that it has retired into winter quarters, a part of it at Burlington, Va. and a part of it at Greenbush N. York. A detachment of our army, under Col. Pike, penetrated about ten miles into the enemy's country and had a successful skirmish with a party of the British and Indians. We have not the particulars of this affair, nor are they, we believe, very important.

From the Army of the Centre we have no news, since the second proclamation of Gen. Smyth.

Fuisse Land.—The quantity of Land sold at the land offices in Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Jeffersonville and Vincennes, between the 1st Oct. 1811 and the 1st Oct. 1812, was 391,664; and in the Mississippi territory during the same time was 144,872 acres.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

### LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Emily, Scott, in 32 days from Lisbon.

By this arrival we learn, that the French General Massena had arrived in Spain, with 15,000 troops, and had formed a junction with General Martinet, and that their forces amounted to about 60,000 men—that Lord Wellington had raised the siege of Burgos, & had retreated to Valladolid—that Marshal Soult was at Cuenca, and Gen. Hill at Madrid.

The Lisbon Editor acknowledges the receipt of Bonaparte's 19th Bulletin, dated at Moscow the 16th of September. This Bulletin is not published in any of the papers in our possession.

French at Moscow.—It appears from the remarks of the Lisbon editor, that Bonaparte had published a 19th bulletin, dated at Moscow on the 16th, giving an account of his having entered that city, on the 14th at noon. He mentions in his bulletin, that Moscow is as large as Paris, is very rich, and full of palaces of all the nobles of Russia. The retreat of the Russian Army, says the Portuguese editor, was in pursuance of their original plan, and not a consequence of the battle of the 7th.

The following, says the National Intelligencer, is extracted from a late address of Mr. Whitbread to the electors of Bedford.]

"America is added to the list of our enemies, and is waging open war against us, which have befallen this country. This new war has been produced by a system of commercial policy to which the late House of Commons lent its full support in its commencement; upheld in its progress; and abandoned when, as it has happily proved, it was too late for such a step to produce its effect.

"That system was opposed by myself, and others much more powerful than me. We made repeated attempts to end it. Its effects were foreseen and foretold. Our efforts were thwarted, and our speculations were treated with scorn, by the same House of Commons which yielded, when too late, to the irresistible evidence of that dreadful scene of internal distress, which it would not contemplate or believe, till it was laid bare to the whole world, and had produced a tardy and reluctant conviction upon its authors and abettors."

As a fit accompaniment of this sample of the Whig sentiment in England, we copy a scrap from a paper of a different description (the Courier) which concludes an abusive and lying article against our government with the following singular sentence:

"Hope, however, is not yet extinct as to the short duration of this (American) war; but that hope is founded SOLELY on the COUNTER-ACTING SPIRIT OF FEDERALISM."

From the Long-Island Star.

### STEAM BOATS.

Mr. Editor,

Permit a correspondent who views with patriotic pride every advancement in the useful arts, and particularly such as shed a lustre on the American character, to give a short outline of the progress of steam boat navigation in our country. It is to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton the public are indebted for this most certain, expeditious, and agreeable mode of travelling by water.

The steam boats which go between New-York and Albany, are not less the admiration of the enlightened foreigner than of our own countrymen. To see a magnificent vessel, repite with the most

sumptuous accommodations, rapidly moving on an even keel in opposition to wind and tide, may well excite our admiration.

But the internal regulations, the system of police, and order by which the whole of this establishment is governed, is also such as to command attention. There are three departments large and commodious—one for ladies—the second for gentlemen, and the third is a privileged apartment, where gentlemen may smoke, play, &c. which is not permitted in the other departments. There is a code of regulations conspicuously posted, relating to order and cleanliness, and the non observance is often a source of unpleasant litigation.

Here is also every necessary attendance and every requisite refreshment usually found in a well regulated hotel. The officers and the servants of the several boats appear to have been selected with a particular view to those qualifications and dispositions which are calculated to render all around them agreeable. The table abounds with the luxuries of our country, and the bar affords all which can be desired. There are generally about eighty, and often one hundred and twenty dining at one time in the gentlemen's apartment. The births are fitted in a style of convenience and elegance; and sliding curtains so attached that a person may retire at any time without being exposed to others in the room.

The manner of landing passengers at, and receiving others from the different towns on the Hudson river, is deserving of notice. The time of her passing the village may be known almost to exactness, and passengers assemble accordingly to go on board, and lights are also fixed to announce her approach. A boat then puts off from the shore, and another from the steam boat with a rope to each, by which they may be drawn in, after having accomplished their business, which is to exchange loads; this they do without impeding the way of the steam boat, and with admirable celerity.

Passage boats of a similar description are multiplying fast in the U. States.—There are several from New York to New Jersey; the one which crosses the ferry at Paulus Hook, is well adapted for the purposes to which it is applied. It crosses in from fifteen to twenty minutes—so constructed as to go with either end foremost, and consequently carriages, are but little more incommoded than in passing a bridge. It is understood that similar boats are to be built for Brooklyn ferry.

Whoever duly considers the origin and progress of steam boats, cannot but consider them a proud advancement in American refinement. Already do they traverse Lake Champlain into Canada on the north, and between New-Orleans and Natchez on the south. And when in future years canals shall unite our great navigable waters, we may anticipate that steam boats will bear the luxurious products of distant lands into the interior of this vast continent.

### TRAVELLER.

Long-Island, Nov. 1812.

### KENTUCKY TREASURY.

NOVEMBER 10th, 1812.

The Treasury to the state of Kentucky, Dr.

D. C.

To cash in the Treasury 10th

November, 1811. 31,046 43

Do. received of sheriffs from

10th Nov. 1811 to this day 41,249 99

Do. received of Green river

&lt;p

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

CURIOUS WHA.

The following is a correct copy of the will of the late Mr. Joshua West, the poet of the Six Clerks Office, Chancery-lane, dated the 13th of Dec. 1804—

Perhaps I die not worth a groat!  
But, should I die worth something more,  
Then I give that—and my best coat,  
And all my manuscripts in store,  
To those who shall the goodness have  
To cause my poor remains to rest  
Within a decent shill and grave:  
This is the will of Joshua West.

Witness, R. Mills,  
J. R. Berry, } JOSHUA WEST.  
John Baines,

Mr. West died possessed of decent property, and some valuable manuscripts, which were conveyed by the will to the person who fulfilled the modest conditions of it.

A Shoemaker of Dublin had a longing to work for Deaf Swift: he was recommended by Mr. James Swift, the banker, and Mr. Sican, a merchant. The Dean gave him an order for a pair of boots, adding, when shall I have them? on Saturday next, said the shoemaker. I hate disappointments, said the Dean, nor would have you disappoint others: set your own time and keep to it. I thank your reverence, said Bamerick, (for that was his name) I desire no longer time than Saturday sennight when you will be sure to have them without fail. They parted and the boots were finished to the time; but through the hurry of business, Mr. Bamerick forgot to carry them home till Monday evening. When the Dean drew the boots on, and found them to his mind, he said Mr. Bamerick, you have answered the commendations of your friends, but you have disappointed me, for I was to have been at sir Arthur Acheson's, in the county of Armagh, on this day. Indeed, and indeed, sir, said Bamerick, the boots were finished to the time, but I forgot to bring them home.

The Dean gave him one of his stern looks, and after a pause asked him if he understood parading as well as boot-making. Bamerick answered no sir, but I have seen some very fine gardens in England; come said the Dean in a good humoured tone, I will show you what improvements I have made in the deanery garden. They walked through the garden to the further end, when the Dean started as if recollecting something: I must step in, said he, stop here till I come back, then he ran out of the garden, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. Bamerick walked about till it grew dark, and not seeing the Dean, he at last ventured to follow him, but found the door locked; he knocked, and called several times to no purpose; he perceived himself confined between high walls, the night dark and cold, in the month of March. However, he had not the least suspicion of his being intentionally confined.

The deanery servants went to bed at the usual hour, and the Dean, remaining in his study till two o'clock in the morning. He then went into the hall, and drew the charge out of the blunderbuss and other five arms and then returned and rang his bell. He was immediately attended by one of his servants, Robert, said he, I have been very much disturbed with a noise on the garden side, I fear some robbers have broke in, give me a lantern, and call up Saunders. Then the Dean took the lantern, and staid by the arms until the men came. Arm yourselves and follow me. He led them into the garden, where the light soon attracted poor Bamerick, who came running up to them. Upon his approach the Dean roared out, there's the robber, shoot him, shoot him. Saunders presented, and Mr. Bamerick tenanted to death, fell on his knees, and begged his life. The Dean held the lantern up to the man's face, and gravely said, mercy on us! Mr. Bamerick, how came you here? Lord, sir, said Bamerick, don't you remember you left me here in the evening? Ah! friend, said the Dean, I forgot it, as you did the boots: then turning round to Robert, who was the butler, he said, give the man some warm wine, and see him safe home. This circumstance was derived from Dandy Coleman, one of Bamerick's workmen, and who worked for him at the same time.

[From the works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.]

CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF PHILIP STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Few men have been born with a brighter show of parts: few men have bestow'd more cultivation on their natural endowments; and the world has seldom been more just in its admiration both of genuine and improved talents. A model yet more rarely beheld, was that of a prince of wits who employed more application or forming a successor, than to perpetuate his own renown—yet, though the peer in question not only laboured by daily precepts to educate his heir, but drew up for his use a code of institution in which no secret of his doctrine was withheld, he was not only so unfortunate as to behold a total miscarriage of his lectures, but the system itself appeared so superficial, so trifling, and so illaudable, that mankind began to wonder at what they had admired in the preceptor, and to question whether the dictator of such tinsel injunctions had really possessed those brilliant qualifications which had so long maintained him unrivalled on the throne of wit and fashion. Still will the impartial examiner do justice, and distinguish between the legislator of that little fantastic aristocracy which calls itself the great world, and the intrinsic genius of a nobleman who was an ornament to his order, an elegant orator, an useful statesman, a perfect but no servile courtier, and an author whose writings, when separated from his impertinent institutes of education, deserve, for the delicacy of their wit and Horatian irony, to be ranged with the purest classics of the courts of Augustus and Louis XIV. His papers in Common Sense and The World might have given jealousy to the sensitive Addison; and though they do not rival that original writer's fund of natural humour, they must be allowed to touch with consummate knowledge the affected manners of high life. They are short scenes of genteel comedy, which, when perfect, is the most rare of all productions.

His papers in recommendation of Johnson's dictionary were models of that polished elegance which the pedagogue

was pretending to ascertain, and which his own style was always heaving to overload with tautology and the most barbarous confusion of tongues. The friendly patronage was returned with ungrateful rudeness by the proud pedant; and men smiled, without being surprised, at seeing a bear worry his dancing-master.

Even lord Chesterfield's poetical trifles, of which a few specimens remain in some songs and epigrams, were marked by his idolized graces, and with his acknowledged wit. His speeches courted the former, and the latter never forsook him to his latest hours. His entrance into the world was announced by his bon-mots, and his closing lips dropped reparations that sparkled with his juvenile fire.

Such native parts deserved higher application. Lord Chesterfield took no less pains to be the phoenix of fine gentlemen, than Tully did to qualify himself for shining as the first orator, magistrate, and philosopher of Rome. Both succeeded; Tully immortalized his name; lord Chesterfield's reign lasted a little longer than that of a fashionable beauty. His son, like Cromwell's, was content to return to the plough, without authority, and without fame.

Besides his work collected and published by doctor Maty, his lordship had begun 'Memoirs of his own Time'—How far he proceeded on such a work I cannot say; nor whether farther than a few characters of some eminent persons, which have since been printed, and which are no shining proof that lord Chesterfield was an excellent historic painter. From his private familiar letters one should expect much entertainment, if most of those published by Maty did not damp such hopes. Some few at the end of his correspondence with his son justly deserve admiration."

### Valuable Farm, Negroes, &c.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON offers for sale the

farm on which he resides, in Jessamine county, situated on the Hickman road, one mile from Nicholasville, containing four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land. Two hundred acres of which are enclosed & in hand-order for cultivation. The improvements have been costly and are valuable. They consist of a brick dwelling house 48 feet in front, upwards of one hundred feet back; composed of six rooms & three passages, a stone kitchen, framed smoke house and dairy, a brick office eighteen feet square, out houses for negroes, together with extensive corn houses, stables and cow houses, a considerable quantity of cedar posts and railing with other improvements not detailed. This place is more than commonly inviting to a gentleman of fortune, or to an active enterprising man to acquire one.

He also proposes to sell 16 likely negroes—among them is an experienced carpenter with a set of tools nearly complete, three men, three boys large enough to plough, three women, and two stout girls; the rest are younger. He will also sell 173 acres first rate land, part of the well known Jessamine spring tract, adjoining Mr. James Coger's and Mr. Mead's. Also 600 acres land on the Twins and Eagle creek, near Sanders's mill. Also upwards of 800 acres military land, near Wickerham's, state of Ohio. 300 acres near Stubbs's mill, Ohio. The above property will be disposed of upon advantageous terms to the purchasers or cash, or stock, in the bank of Kentucky. Indisputable title will be made.

The person purchasing the farm, can be supplied with farming utensils, four well broke oxen, about 70 young hogs, 25 sheep and 20 head of cattle.

49-41 Lexington, 25th Nov 1812.

### Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber's pasture on the 16th of October, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, six years old next spring—the height not exactly known, but supposed to be 14 hands high; a small star in his forehead, off hind and near fore foot white, a lump on his back, occasioned by the saddle.

The other a DARK BAY MARE—the height and age not exactly known. She has a white mark on each side near the flank, sooty back, pale evil, and blind in the off eye. Whoever will deliver said horse and mare to me in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MARSH.

November 30, 1812. 49-45

### Cornelius Mershon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public in general, that he is about

commencing the

### Tailoring Business,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wrigglesworth, as a Lottery-Office on main-street, near the corner of main-cross-street, opposite Bain, Holloway and Steel's Hatter shop, where he flatters himself he will share a part of the public patronage.

Dec. 1, 1812. 49-46

### THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the

public in general, that he will keep a

### BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1 Lexington, K.Y.

### A great bargain for Cash in hand.

A SMALL FARM containing one hundred acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story brick house & smoke house; also an ice house, and other useful log buildings; an excellent never failing spring: seventy-five acres under good fence, and in sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from Lexington court-house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into 33 acres cleared, the balance wood. The buildings and other improvements have cost upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars within eighteen months, it will be sold for three thousand five hundred—Possession may be had in a few weeks: the title to this tract is indisputable. It is presumed this property, from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. For further particulars, enquire of Edward Church, living on the place.

September 30th, 1812. 41-45

### JEREMIAH NEAVE,

At his NEW STORE on CHEAPSIDE, Lexington, is now living and opening a handsome assortment of

### NEW GOODS,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Country Linen, Socks, Linsey, &c. &c. received in exchange for merchandise—Spun Cotton and prime unspun Cotton, as usual.

Pewter, of an excellent quality—Do. Candle Moulds, Whisks, Bonnets—An elegant assortment of tortoise shell and other Combs—Shoes of most descriptions, a variety of Children's Books, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

HIS Clats, Flannels, Blankets, Velvets, Cords and Vestings, fine India and British Muslins, Cambricks, Silks and Shawls, Bombazets, Callicoes, Shantings, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c. will repay the attention of his friends and customers.

Three Corded Silk for saddle.

Prime Teas, Coffe, & Sugar—Almonds, Figs

and Raisins—Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines

—Indigo, Madder, &c.—Skins for Hatters, Window Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints—Snuff by wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices.

48-42 November 25, 1812

12-4

### MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

### House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 20-4

12-4

### Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and

the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased to him by Mr. Thruston Taylor, where those who may be pleased

so favor him with their custom may be assured,

that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience.

Travellers and others who may choose to be re

trived from the noise into public houses, can

at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms.

The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice

liquors the state will afford.

His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long

experience in his business, well fit him for the

performance of his duties.

Three Corded Silk for saddle.

Prime Teas, Coffe, & Sugar—Almonds, Figs

and Raisins—Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines

—Indigo, Madder, &c.—Skins for Hatters,

Window Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints—Snuff by

wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices.

48-42 November 25, 1812

20-4

12-4

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BIL US AND

MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

### Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent

& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden

Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,

so as to be used with safety by persons in every

age, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the

stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-4

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

51-8t

51-5t

51-5t